## LXXXI.—Description of a new Fish of the Genus Arges from Venezuela. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

## Arges orientalis.

Head as broad as long or a little longer than broad, its the width of the interocular space, midway between the anterior nostril and the posterior border of the head, a little nearer the upper extremity of the gill-cleft than to the posterior nostril, which is midway between the end of the snout and the eye. Four or five rows of præmaxillary teeth, the outer large, unicuspid, 15 to 20 in number; mandibular teeth bicuspid. Labial lobes large, with flat papillæ; width of the mouth about half that of the buccal disk; barbels 1 to 25 length of head; nasal flap not produced into a barbel. No trace of adipose fin. Dorsal I 5-6, the distance between its first ray and the root of the caudal 11 to 11 that between it and the end of the snout; first ray not prolonged, about half length of head. Outer pectoral ray about \( \frac{2}{3} \) length of head, feebly prolonged. Ventral fin originating slightly in advance of dorsal; the outer ray much thickened and a little prolonged, measuring \frac{1}{2} or \frac{3}{5} the distance between its base and the anal. Anal I 5-6; first ray about \(\frac{2}{3}\) the length of the ventral and halfway between the extremity of the latter and the root of the caudal. Caudal feebly emarginate, with the outer rays a little prolonged. Anal opening nearly equally distant from the extremity of the ventrals and the origin of the anal; males with a long anal papilla. Olive or yellowish above, more or less distinctly spotted or marbled with dark brown; caudal with dark spots; lower parts white.

Total length 80 millim.; without caulal 69; head 17;

depth of body 11.

Numerous specimens from the Albirregas and Milla Rivers, above Merida, Venezuela, altitude 3500 metres, collected by

Sr. S. Briceño.

This new species, the first Arges recorded from east of the Andes, is intermediate between A. Whymperi, Blgr., and A. Tuczanowskii, Blgr. It agrees with the first in the absence of an adipose fin, with the second in the unicuspid outer præmaxillary teeth. The relations of the eight known species are expressed by the following key, modified from that given in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1890 (p. 450):—

A. First ventral ray about as long as its distance from the posterior extremity of the folded anal, reaching or nearly reaching analopening.

a. Barbel half length of head.

Eye equally distant from posterior nostril and upper border of gill-opening, or a little nearer the former; outer pectoral ray not reaching beyond middle of outer ventral ray

Eye nearer upper border of gill-opening than posterior nostril; outer pectoral ray reaching nearly extremity of outer ventral ray.....

b. Barbel <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> or <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> length of head; eye nearer upper border of gill-opening than posterior nostril

B. First ventral ray as long as or a little longer than its distance from origin of anal, not reaching anal opening.

No trace of adipose dorsal fin.

Premaxillary teeth nearly all bicuspid; barbel  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head, which is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 times in total length

Outer præmaxillary teeth unicuspid; barbel \(\frac{1}{3}\) to \(\frac{2}{6}\) length of head, which is \(\frac{3}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{3}\) to total length \(\frac{1}{3}\).

 1. prenadilla, C. & V.

2. longifilis, Stdr.

3. sabalo, C. & V.

4. Whymperi, Blgr.

5. orientalis, Blgr.

6. Taczanowskii, Blgr. 7. peruanus, Stdr.

8. Festæ, Blgr.

LXXXII.—Descriptions of new Genera and Species of New Zealand Coleoptera. By Capt. T. Broun, F.E.S.

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## Group Feroniidæ.

Trichosternus Walkeri, sp. n.

Glossy, bronzed black, the margins of elytra and base of thorax viridescent; tarsi and palpi rufo-piceous, the tips of

the latter paler.

Head broad, smooth, frontal impressions shallow. Eyes prominent. Thorax 3 lines broad, 24 long; apex subtruncate, the sides moderately rounded and sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles exactly rectangular; the dorsal groove does not reach the front, basal fossæ large. Scutellum striate at base. Elytra ovate-oblong, humeral angles dentiform, apical sinuosities well marked; they are striate, the punctuation of the striæ is fine but distinct, the interstices are most